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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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TEXAS IN LINE

S. L. P. NOMINATES LEITNER TO BE ITS STANDARD BEARER.

Places Presidential Electors and Congressional Candidates Also In the Field—Issues A Stirring, Well-Written Manifesto to the Working Class of the Lone Star State.

San Antonio, Texas, August 16.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Texas was held in San Antonio on Saturday, August 6, 1904, at headquarters of Section San Antonio. It was called to order by the Secretary of the State Executive Committee, Frank Leitner, and, after disposing of routine matters (report of secretary, electing San Antonio as the seat of the State Executive Committee for the next two years, etc.), it proceeded to make nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Presidential Electors.

Section San Antonio reported that on the last Saturday in July it had met in district convention (in accordance with the new Terrell election law) and nominated a candidate for the fourteenth Congressional district.

A Committee consisting of Comrades Chas. Werner, Robert Starch and Frank Leitner was appointed to draw up an address to the workingmen of Texas, said address to be published in the official organ of the Party and to be printed in leaflet form by the N. Y. Labor News Co. in large numbers for distribution throughout the state. Following is the address drawn up by the committee and approved of by the convention:

The Socialist Labor Party of Texas, a convention assembled, affirms its allegiance to the platform adopted by the National Convention held in New York City July 2-6, 1904, and heartily endorses the document emanating from that body which defines the attitude of the S. L. P. towards Trades Unions, in view of the fact that the national platform, which will be found appended to this, expresses the collective aim of the Party throughout the Union and consequently is applicable to every State hereof, the convention abstains from formulating a special State platform and instead issues the following:

MANIFESTO TO THE WORKING CLASS OF TEXAS!

Within a few months you will be lining up at the ballot box, to exercise your constitutional right as citizens of this great country of ours. OURS did we say? Although frequently used, that term is surely a misnomer. How much of this country do you possess, fellow wage workers? Where is YOUR land, YOUR waterways, YOUR mines, YOUR airroads, YOUR factories, YOUR shops, YOUR places of distribution? Come to think, you may own a two by four shack, if you have stinted yourself and family for years in order to become a property owner, but the portion of OUR country you own is so small as to be almost laughable if it were not so sad. And at every Labor Day celebration, at every political powwow and smoker you are told by some sleek politicians who need your vote, or some of their henchmen, (very often from your own rank) that LABOR produces all WEALTH; by what magic then comes that wealth produced by YOU (all except the land) into the possession of another class, smaller in numbers?

If you have never given the matter the study it deserves, although you ought to have been struck long since by the apparent contradiction in your quality as wealth producer and wealth-owner, let us solve the riddle for you.

That numerically small class, the capitalist class owns and controls to-day the tools and machinery which are necessary to produce the necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter. This machinery of production has grown to such gigantic proportions that nowadays it is not only beyond reach of the individual workingman but we see individual capitalists and corporate concerns go down in defeat in their struggle to compete with the Titans of modern industry, the Trusts, the highest developed tool of production. But you must live, fellow wage workers, and since you cannot set up shop for yourself you are COMPELLED to work for the capitalist class. In other words, you must sell your labor power, and by that act class yourself as a COMMODITY, seeing that your labor power is indivisible from

the merchandise char-

acter of your labor-power you must admit that it is bound to be subject to the same laws that govern the price of all commodities, namely, the law of supply and demand.

Realizing the merchandise char-

acter of your labor-power you must admit that it is bound to be subject to the same laws that govern the price of all commodities, namely, the law of supply and demand.

Through the constantly increased introduction of labor saving (and displacing) machinery in production the demand for your labor has steadily decreased while the supply has grown so immense as to create a vast standing army of unemployed, which is used by the capitalist class as a club to beat down your wages. To whom of you, applying for a job, does not this phrase sound familiar: "If the wages we offer you don't suit you, why, there are hundreds more, too glad to work for us at the price."

"But," we hear you say, "we have the unions who have helped us to raise our wages!" Yes, in times of so-called prosperity the unions have done so—NOMINALLY, because the increased price of the necessities of life then more than counteracted the wage increase. Now look at the other picture, your condition during an industrial crisis, like the one upon us now. Every strike for better and against reduced wages is lost, on account of the untold thousands of unemployed, augmented by the retrenchments in the large industries and transportation companies, and when you and yours become too unruly for your masters, lockouts on a large scale occur.

Do you realize the power the capitalist class has over you? When they turn the key in the doors of the factories, shops, etc., they leave you to beg, steal or starve. When you rebel against such conditions and get too boisterous your masters invoke the strong arm of the law against you, and have at their beck and call all the powers of government to bend you into submission. And who gave them that power to be used against you? YOU, fellow wage workers, by voting the ticket of either of the old political parties at every recurring election, caught by the promises of this, that or the other unscrupulous politician or by the false economic issues raised by them.

Remember, you will ever move in the same vicious circle during your life time: wage slave yourself, your wife, your children,—to-day union men, tomorrow scabs. And at every election you sign your OWN bill of sale as life long slaves to your masters, the capitalist class, by voting the ticket of the parties of this class, NEITHER of which stands for the abolition of wage slavery, the ONLY way out of your misery.

Break away from your old habits of voting the Democratic or Republican ticket (or any other old political party for that matter) because your fathers were Democrats, etc., don't let the dead rule the living. In days of your faddles the economic conditions were different, they knew what was to their material interest and voted accordingly. Go and do likewise.

The only party that stands fairly and squarely for the interests of the working class is the Socialist Labor Party; it invites you to march under its banner to the ballot box, where you outnumber your exploiters ten to one, seize the reins of government and use it to YOUR interests by making CAPITAL (the land and machinery of production) the collective property of the working class.

Put an end to the barbaric struggle of to-day, the strikes, lockouts, boycotts with their train of appalling misery. Be MEN, strike at the ballot box against your exploiters, BOYCOTT the capitalist class at the BALLOT BOX and you will be free men in the fullest sense of the word. The working class will then have accomplished its historic mission. Do it while that powerful weapon, the ballot, is still in your grasp and don't forget that already many of your brethren have been disfranchised by that poll tax amendment, disfranchised because under the cursed capitalist system many useful workers are driven hither and thither in search of employment, modern Ahasverus.

We know that this or the next few elections cannot bring about the desired result, but remember, that it is better to strike one blow at the time at your fitters than to march to the polling place listless at every election and fasten them with one more rivet, until they become unbreakable.

Which will be your choice: Socialism and Freedom (political and economic) or Capitalism and eternal wage slavery?

Here is your ticket:

For President:
CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN
Printer
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

(Continued on page 6)

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

French Socialists Meet at Lille and Express the Hope that It Will Turn a New Page—De Leon Addresses the Assemblage in French—Lafargue, Geusde, and Others Make Inspiring and Uncompromising Speeches—The Outlook As To What Will Be Done At Amsterdam.

Lille, France, August 9, 1904.—The Amsterdam International Congress is not yet officially opened. That will happen on the 14th instant. But the precursor thereto is now under way in this city. It is this year's national congress of the "Parti Socialiste de France"—the Socialist Party of France, which is the name adopted by the bona fide Socialist groups of France since the Millerand confusionists forced these groups to consolidate. The congress, or convention, has important questions in hand, not the least of which is the demand that is to be made at Amsterdam on the fatal Kautsky Resolution of four years ago. The convention will open this morning. Last evening a magnificent demonstration greeted the occasion.

A monster procession of workingmen of this city, preceded by a band and torches met the assembled delegates before the railway station, and led them to the spacious hall of the workingmen's headquarters (Hotel des Syndicats). Invited by Paul Lafargue to assist at the sessions of the convention, I came down from Antwerp and marched beside Lafargue in the procession. The cheers of the multitude, that lined the line of march, at the sight of their delegates told volumes in favor of the "narrow" and "impossibilist" propaganda, agitation and organization of the P. S. de F. It was a truly inspiring sight. Needless to say, both the processionists and the masses along the route sang continuously; it is the French style. The principal songs were "L'Internationale" and endless varieties of the "Carmagnole." The procession wended its way, on purpose, I suspect, by the houses of leading party members and objectionable capitalists. Need I add that deafening were the cheers with which the former were greeted, and the howls and cat calls bestowed upon the latter? I noticed that the motormen on the trams along the line joined in these manifestations.

The meeting hall at the workingmen's headquarters is arranged like a theatre with two tiers of balconies. The delegates had seats on the platform. The meeting was opened with song, in which the whole closely packed mass in the audience joined.

The chairman, Henri Ghesquiere, opened the meeting with a review of the situation in France, and then introduced in succession the following speakers:

Delory, former Socialist mayor of

Lille, and now member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Dubreuil, the National Secretary of the party.

Greffier, delegate from Isere.

Walter, delegate from St. Denis.

Cachin, delegate from Gironde.

Mrs. Sorgue, delegate from Avignon.

Piger, delegate from Loire.

Gronssier, of Paris, former deputy.

Lafouli, delegate from Lorraine.

Daniel De Leon, delegate to the International Congress of Amsterdam from the Socialist Labor Party of America.

Rubanovitch, delegate to the International Congress of Amsterdam from the Revolutionist party of Russia.

Bouvier, deputy of Montceau.

Bracke, Secretary of the Exterior of the party.

Roussel, present Mayor of Ivry.

De la Porte, present deputy of Sevres.

Bryfus, delegate of Beliort.

Paul Lafargue, of Paris.

Faure, of Dordogne.

Myrhens, of Haute Vienne.

Constans, present deputy for Allier.

Jules Guesde, delegate of Paris.

The delegates were introduced in the order given and with a few fitting words. The speeches were generally short. So was mine. I found it advisable to speak in French, and I said:

"Mr. President and you, revolutionary Socialist proletariat of the North of France—

"On my way to the International Congress of Amsterdam, as the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, I received from the illustrious Paul Lafargue an invitation to assist at your national convention, the convention of the Parti Socialiste de France, here in Lille. I have come. Had my party in America known of this opportunity, I know it would have instructed me to greet you in its name. I know it is agreeable to its wishes, in greeting you, the revolutionist Socialists of France, as now I do; and in the name of the Socialist Labor Party to assure you that, when the hour shall have struck, America will do her duty. Perchance, on that day, this generation may witness the spectacle witnessed by the generation of 1776—France side by side with America. In 1776, the oncoming capitalist revolution forced the hand of the then feudal government of France, compelling it to march itself with America when America rung the tocsin for the downfall of feudalism. I, for one, among my comrades in America, cast my eyes in Europe upon revolutionist France. Perchance, when the American revolution of to-day will, in its turn, ring the tocsin for the downfall of capitalism, this generation will see the spectacle of revolutionary France, the revolutionary Socialist proletariat of France, rising simultaneously beside us."

"But I have not come to Lille to speak. I have come to see and to hear. And when I return to America I shall be able to report to my party the French shading of that central principle upon

which both the Parti Socialiste de France and the Socialist Labor Party of America are founded, labor, struggle, and are bound to triumph."

It would take too long to sum up the short and the long speeches of the delegates giving interesting though local accounts of the movement. Two of these speeches—those of Lafargue and of Guesde—I think it well to sum up.

After having described the recent setback received by the Parti Socialiste de France, Lafargue said in substance:

"Now look at the Social Democratic party of Germany. For the last fifteen years it has steadily grown in votes. How is that? The reason is that while the German party is a Socialist party, yet it is especially a party of opposition. Within that party are found all the reform aspirations of the German Empire. There is no other party for them to go to. Consequently all the intelligence of Germany is in that party. It is otherwise in France. The reform bourgeois aspirations here have their parties. We are, consequently, not a party of 'opposition,' but a party of 'revolution.' With such a party ups and downs are inevitable. But every seeming defeat is a signal for renewed efforts; while every single victory of our enemies wounds them in their vitals."

Guesde, who closed the meeting, said in substance:

"There is but one Socialism. Behind it alone is organized and can be organized the proletariat. Socialism knows no compromise. Whoever deals with the enemy betrays the workingman. In this struggle we are hit hard, it is true. But thus, we, who were iron, now have become steel. An international congress is about to be held. We shall see whether elsewhere also such progress has been made, whether the music of the phrase has at last been silenced by experience. I hope that at Amsterdam a new page will be turned, that none but revolutionist Socialism will be recognized."

Guesde's speech was punctuated with an applause that was of unmistakable tone.

In connection with his utterances I should also mention the speech of Marcel Cachin, the delegate from Gironde. He climaxed his arguments with the expression of the hope that at Amsterdam all the fusionists and confusionists will be fired out, and the international movement cleanse itself, the same as the Parti Socialiste de France did.

Nevertheless, from several other delegates I learn that there is little hope of a straight stand being taken at Amsterdam. The reason they give for this is that neither Austria, nor part of Italy, nor Holland, nor Belgium would be disposed to go so far. A majority of the Congress of Amsterdam, it is claimed, will do everything to avoid a rupture. Some few admit that eventually a rupture is bound to take place.

Last night's demonstration looked essentially like an S. L. P. demonstration

DANIEL DE LEON.

"It is now well settled that the privilege of contracting is both a liberty and a property right. Liberty includes the right to make and enforce contracts, because the right to make and enforce contracts is included in the right to acquire property. Labor is property. To deprive the laborer and the employer of this right to contract with another is to violate Section II of Article 2 of the constitution of Illinois, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"The agreements in question, would, if executed, tend to create a monopoly in favor of the members of the different unions, to the exclusion of workmen, not members of such unions, and are, in this respect, unlawful. Contracts tending to create a monopoly are void. The legislature of the State cannot create a monopoly. The purpose of the strikers is in violation of the criminal code, which provides as follows:

"The party of the first part hereby agrees to employ none but members of the aforesaid organizations, or those who carry the regular working cards of the said organizations, provided the various crafts will furnish such competent help as may be required by the party of the first part within twenty-four hours after notification."

An injunction was issued by Judge Holdom against the employees of the Kellogg Switchboard Company upon the grounds that such an agreement or contract was a violation of the criminal code; a part of the decision is as follows: (*Mathews vs. The People*, 202 Ill., 280); the court, discussing the constitutionality of the free employment agency act says, (page 401).

WISCONSIN AGITATION

S. L. P. CARRYING IT ON WITH MORE SUCCESS THAN EVER BEFORE.

Milwaukee The Storm Center of the State—S. D. P. Rapidly Landing In The Political Ash Barrel—One of Its Alderman (Meims) Voted In Favor of Railroad Corporation—Typical Meetings.

(Special Correspondence,

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 14.—It is time to inform the comrades as to what has been done of late in the Badger State and the Cream City, in the line of agitational work for the emancipation of the wage slave class. In the state, outside of Milwaukee, we have already done more than ever before, although but one speaker has thus far been sent through the state; Comrade Charles H. Chase, who closed his tour shortly before the national convention. In so far as state agitation is concerned we did in the past see a few speakers making flying trips, such as instance as Keinard, now expelled; Hickey, who instead of addressing a meeting arranged at Racine, slept to recover from an overdose of intoxicants; Pepin, who did not know how to get up a meeting, etc.; but not since 1894, when I joined the Party, nor prior to that time, as the records show, have we had the agitation we have now. That we do not have strong Sections in the state outside of Milwaukee, is due to industrial conditions: Milwaukee, a city with diversified industries, offers better opportunities for the maintenance of a Section that will breed the storm of the foe without and within and yet stand pat. Thus it became possible that Section Milwaukee, though held back for a time in this stronghold of the Social Democratic party misleaders under the mask of Socialism, was able not only to hold its own, but to forge ahead as soon as the bogus party, by its logical development, showed what it was made of. Its exposure is now all the more rapid and it will take but a short time for the S. D. P. to land where the Populists landed—in the political ash-barrel.

The actions of this Citizens' Alliance in Colorado serve as an example. They offer assistance to those fighting the unions, presenting this law as a club. Leiter, being a crazy freak, has taken it up and, from what can be learned, he enjoys the fight. He is now living with his men, herded in the stockade, puts on miners' clothes and goes down into the mine, coming out black and smokey as the rest. In talking with him about the affair he laughs. His conduct shows it is fun for him, like a boy undergoing great privations and running great risks of losing his life to play a trick on some one.

It is reasonable to suppose that Leiter belongs to the Citizens' Alliance, and they are supporting him. In this sense Zeigler can be termed "the Colorado of Illinois," but there can be found no traces of a political move as in Colorado. There are no members of the middle class to be squeezed out, as was done in Colorado; but, beginning with the moves of Leiter, it is distinctly shown that he is seeking a pretext to get the miners slaughtered.

In talking with a machinist leaving the stockade yesterday he said that men working there are professional strike breakers, and had been employed two weeks before Leiter's scale was submitted to the miners and paid wages and board in Chicago; that he (the machinist) was brought there under the false pretence that there was no strike, etc. All men classified as laborers are getting \$2.50 per day for ten hours. Skilled workmen are getting from three to four dollars; but no skilled workmen will remain over two days and is offered higher wages to stay. Coal is not being hoisted as has been reported by the press and only about seventy men altogether not miners, but green "dagoes" or weaklings from large cities—where they are trying to get men through agencies.

Thirty odd men that had been corralled by an agency in St. Louis last week, and to whom tickets were furnished to Zeigler, on reaching the East St. Louis side deserted. Five two dollar bills had been given them to return to St. Louis, and it is reported, they tried to play the same game.

SOCIALISM AND THE CAPITALIST PRESS

AN OBSTACLE TO TRUE CIVILIZATION ANALYZED

(By GOTTHOLD OELENDORFF.)

Where tares and weeds abound, useful plants cannot flourish, and those remnants of the primeval forest, the stumps of giant trees, must be removed before the plow can prepare the soil for the seeds of the "staff of life." "Prepare the way," cried Isaiah, that towering figure, that truly inspired prophet of the old testament, who could clearly foresee the time "when the sword will be made into a ploughshare and the lion will lay down next to the lamb"—when the incentive for wars would be no more, when exploiter and exploited would be a thing of the past: the time of Socialism.

The obstacles which capitalism has placed in the pathway of civilization must be annihilated before the goal of humanity, the social republic, can be reached. These obstacles are many. The giant trees, which Feudalism planted in the path: an all-powerful clergy and nobility, have been hewn down, still do we yet stumble over their stumps. Capitalism, in its exigencies and its desire of self-preservation, has thrown the heavy boulders of a servile judiciary and press into the roadway and surrounded these institutions with the nimbus of semi-sacredness. Here is a judge who obtains his position, not on account of his learning and integrity, but rather on account of his want of the latter qualification and his willingness to "return favors" to his political friends. No matter how unjust his decision may be, it is obeyed, and against him who dare say "no!" sentiment, passion and prejudice are invoked. The capitalist press, under the false color of advocate for the masses, invades the privacy of the home, misrepresents and lies, and when reproved or attacked therefore, at once produces a fetish, inscribed "The liberty of the Press" and lo and behold! the ignorant masses bow down and worship, hurling their anathema at the rash invader of the sacred circle.

It is the purport of this paper to show the utter worthlessness of the capitalist press as a promoter of true civilization, its pernicious influence upon the moral character of the people, its tendency towards the crippling of mentality, and its own total moral depravity.

I do not intend to enter into the consideration of such matters as the newspaper support of political candidates for financial reasons, or their "clubbing" for the payment of hushmoney for being "let alone." Much as these are matters of undisputed fact and of public knowledge, the proof positive of the existence of these abominations, for obvious reasons, it is well nigh impossible to establish.

I also will not go deeper into the blackguarding of financial and mercantile enterprises for the purpose of an enforced patronage of the advertising columns, although this practice is part of the daily routine of business with a great many "up-to-date" publications. Still, in this connection the antics of an "esteemed contemporary" which is at present flaying the trading stamp swindle should be mentioned. It may be only coincidence, that the advertisements of the department stores, using trading stamps, do not appear in the advertising part of this sheet, but should they ever do so, one may be certain that the moral indignation of the "esteemed contemporary" will disappear like the clouds of the southern sky on a summer day.

The "Harlem Local," another "esteemed contemporary" which, of course, does enjoy the patronage of the trading stamp companies and of the department stores using these stamps, says, in its issue of July 23d:

"The ill-advised attacks of a certain daily newspaper, which has in recent years changed hands several times for obvious reasons, upon trustworthy merchants who have been issuing trading stamps, as an advertising inducement to secure more cash customers, has prompted the "Harlem Local and Life" to investigate certain flimsy charges made by that paper, since several concerns have written to this paper to probe the matter. The following result in detail will therefore prove interesting:

"First: The newspaper aforementioned has often sought, without success, to get the advertising of the big merchants all over the city who give away trading stamps.

"Second: That the newspaper then sought to get the stamp concerns to patronize its advertising columns."

I am not compelled to establish the absolute correctness of my assertions by circumstantial evidence such as adduced above, but I shall enter the enemy's camp and find ample proof right there. I pick up—not at random, for perchance a copy of the yellow Journal or of the Police Gazette might fall into my hands and partiality might be charged

against me, and, furthermore, a stooping down as low as that would be entirely superfluous—I pick up the copy of a newspaper which boasts of its independence, integrity, veracity and high standing in general, and has a square in this city named after it, uptown. It is the issue of Sunday, August 1.

The paper proper, as my newsdealer hands it to me, is enveloped in the so-called comic section, which appellation in reality is the only truly comic attribute of this part of the publication. It is a medley of asinities of the "Buster Brown" variety and of foul witticisms of the following order:

Mabel—I am sorry I gave that rich old fellow up.

Edith—Why?

Mabel—The doctors did the same.

Here the most sacred instinct of man, that of propagation, is made the subject of flippant, callous remarks, and death itself is jeered at! Can there be anything more disgusting, more degrading? Still I will not go deeper into the absurdities and immoralities of this section, but leave its nauseating atmosphere for the more serious part of the paper.

The first part of the page of the main section is devoted to "Personals" and "Business Personals," and there is excellent reason for this from a capitalist standpoint. These advertisements are not of interest to the general public; they serve immoral purposes, with very little exception, either in a sexual or in a material sense, and this sheet, recognizing the necessity of these advertisers not to lose the slightest opportunity of acquaintanceship, with those of the readers interested, reserves for them the most prominent part of the paper, in consideration, of course, of most exorbitant rates. The rate of insertion under these headings is higher than that under any other classification, not alone in the sheet in question, but also in most any other "up-to-date" publication.

Need I cite specimens? Hardly. The page reeks with advertisements of a vile sort, advertisements which only the idiot can misunderstand and only the depraved can approve of, but the import of which is not and can not be a secret to the "wise guys" publishing this sheet.

Dare any one dispute if I accuse this sheet of turpitude, of the willful endeavor, for financial reasons, to corrupt society and promote crime?

The following pages of this sheet mainly contain the news of the day, reports from the seat of war, spiced by the fertile imagination of the special correspondent, the usual account of the loss of life caused—not by the greed and indifference of capitalist exploiters—God forbid!—but by the "recklessness" of some workmen, of course—and last, but not least, the account of the every-day occurring filthy misdoings of some reverend defamer of the gospel.

Thus we reach the eighth, the editorial page, which—am I awake or am I dreaming?—is headed by—a sermon, a sermon extolling the beauty of meekness, love and faith, the accumulation of the riches of the next world and the spurning of those here below! and this by a paper which coins money by pandering to the lowest passions of man, which for truly filthy lucre on its first page actively promotes crime of all sorts. What an effrontery, what an hypocrisy, what an insult to any honest man! And how about the minister, who knows that he is hired as a decoy for no other purpose but to increase the circulation of this paper, to extend its baleful influence by deceiving the pure-minded as to its real character.

I pass the other editorials until I come to one headed "The Answer to a Timely Question," part of which reads as follows:

"This unfettered and impartial contingent is what may be truly called 'the people.' It is this contingent that is now weighing and comparing the imperialism for which Mr. Roosevelt stands with the constitutionalism represented by Judge Parker, and between them 'the people' will have to decide."

"This unfettered and impartial contingent?" Is it worth while to comment on this silly joke? Is not the economical servitude of the workingmen—forming 70 per cent. of the population—such that for fear of starvation they are only too anxious to do the bidding of the "boss" on election day? Does not a drink or a few dollars decide the vote of the starving unemployed? I do not excuse, but far be it also from me to accuse the latter, for above all laws stands that of self-preservation. These are the bare facts, as they exist and as they represent themselves to me, and it is therefore ridiculous, nay, it is more than that—when coming from such a well-informed source as the sheet in question, it is a malicious deception—when the existence of an "unfettered and impartial contingent" which decides

the result of the election, is asserted.

"The constitutionalism represented by Judge Parker!" Let me investigate this. Clause 3 of Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes," but nowhere does the constitution empower Congress to transfer this right to private individuals. Still the regulation of commerce has been usurped with the aid of corrupt politicians, by a few capitalists, all the means of transportation and communication, the mail excepted, are under their control, and the nomination of Mr. Parker has been dictated and forced through by these very people.

Does any sane person believe that Judge Parker has been nominated except upon his promise to be "a good boy" and uphold these people in this violation of the constitution?

It is preposterous and I can see the broad grin of the editor when he wrote this remarkable passage. It is the possession of this very power, which has so amazingly enlarged the pernicious sphere of influence of the capitalist class and correspondingly infringed upon the well-being of the working people.

I do not believe it is necessary for me to go further into the contents of this paper in order to prove the absolute truth of my assertions, although I have not exhausted by any means the supply of confirmatory statements contained therein. I certainly do not deny that a good deal of knowledge may be attained by the perusal of this paper, but I contend that it is not of such a character as will in any way be of practical value to the working people. It is not such which will show them their true position in modern society, but rather tends to deceive them on this point, and what is true of this, one of the foremost of capitalist papers, is true more or less of the whole capitalist press. Posing as the friend and advocate of the working people, the capitalist press, by this very hypocritical attitude, constitutes one of the most insidious foes of true civilization, every stumbling block in the path of progress: Socialism.

No effort, therefore, should be spared to counteract this evil influence; with main and might the only press guarding the interests of the masses should be pushed: the press of the Socialist Labor Party.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P., held at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, Sunday, August 14.

Session called to order by the secretary. Delegate Sweeny of Cambridge, elected chairman of the session, in the absence of the regular presiding officer, who asked that he be excused.

Roll call showed Sweeny, Berry, Richardson, Goodwin, Mortensen, Schugel and Englehardt, present. Quirk, Boyle and Neilson, absent. Greenman excused.

Records of regular meeting July 24, and special meeting of August 2, read and accepted.

Communications:—From Lowell, on the matter of agitation meetings, and another ordering stamps; stamps sent and correspondence filed. From Fall River, ordering stamps, etc.; stamps sent and correspondence filed. From John Duffy, notifying the General Committee of the election of officers of Section Lawrence, and stating that he will or is willing to speak at open air meetings for the party. Accepted and filed. From Lawrence, ordering due stamps; filed, stamps to be sent. From M. C. Rutherford, Holyoke; filed.

But, queries the Socialist, if Labor gets 22.60 per cent., and Capital but 20.63 per cent., WHO GETS THE 56.77 PER CENT. that Mr. Pidgin carefully dismisses out of the discussion? Mr. Pidgin says the 56.77 per cent. represents the value of the stock.

Who owns that stock? Labor? No. Who owns the buildings? Labor? No. Who owns the land? Labor? No. Who owns the machinery? Labor? No. Who owns the product? Labor? No. Who owns the franchises? Labor? No. Who PRODUCES the 56.77 per cent? Labor? YES.

But who OWNS the 56.77 per cent? CAPITAL.

Does any part of the 56.77 per cent. which represents the value of the stock that LABOR PRODUCED, and upon which Labor had to work in order to create the 43.23 per cent. from which it received its 22.60 per cent. belong to Labor under the present capitalist system of exploitation? Decidedly no.

Does not the 56.77 per cent. plainly say to the wage worker: "I am the 56.77 per cent. owned by Capital; work on me, wage slave, and produce 43.23 per cent. more value, and then, and then only, shall you be entitled to get your 22.60 per cent"? For Mr. Pidgin states it as an "industrial axiom," that "The employee does not produce by his labor the full selling price of the goods, but only THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VALUE OF THE STOCK USED AND THE SELLING PRICE."

What a gen of capitalist philosophy! Chief Pidgin makes no allowance as to who created the 56.77 per cent. value, his self-erected prop could not rest on such premises as that. He even ignores the possession of the 56.77 per cent, least an admission that it was already in

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary,
Massachusetts S. L. P.

LABOR'S SHARE

PIDGIN'S STATISTICAL JUGGLING

EXPOSED—WHO OWNS THE 56.77 PER CENT?

Of the various agencies created by the capitalist class in defense of its interests, the so-called Bureau of Statistics of Labor is indeed a valuable adjunct. This is evidenced by the contents of the July "Labor Bulletin," No. 32, issued by the Massachusetts bureau, Chas. F. Pidgin, Chief.

In the Bulletin, an attempt is made to prove that Labor receives a larger share of the wealth produced than which Socialists claim. To sustain his argument, Mr. Pidgin introduces a series of tables representing a portion of the manufacturing industries of Massachusetts, in which, we are told, "that stock used represents 56.77 per cent. of the wealth produced, and Labor BUT 22.60 per cent. But to whom does Labor go in order to buy commodities? To the capitalist class who POSSESSES the commodities, LABOR, ALTHOUGH PRODUCING THE 100 PER CENT. IS FLEECED NOT ONLY IN ITS CAPACITY AS A PRODUCER, BUT ALSO AS A CONSUMER.

Again, on page 176, Mr. Pidgin compiles a table illustrating the average product of each employee compared with the average wages earned, yearly, and finds the value of the product to be \$2,137.00, and the wages to have been \$483.00. "But," says Mr. Pidgin, "\$1,213.00 represents a stock value with which Labor had no part in its creation."

Does Mr. Pidgin not know that Labor enters into the creation of all wealth, and has created the value to the stock upon which other labor is applied in the finishing of the commodity? It is the non-consideration of the important fact that Labor creates a value when applied to all things, whether in a raw or finished state, that leads Pidgin into leaving out the relation of Labor to the unfinshed product.

In another table, (p. 178), Chief Pidgin computes the capitalists' net profit to be but \$1.18 average per week, out of which the now poverty-facing capitalist must build his numerous million-dollar palaces, construct his palatial yachts, keep his string of horses and women, buy up legislators, influence elections, and pay the "exorbitant" demands of Labor; for Mr. Pidgin distinctly tells us, (p. 178,) that from the \$1.18 profit per week which accrues to the employer the increase of wages must come, exclusive of the aforesaid personal expenses.

With Mr. Pidgin's employer making but \$1.18 per week out of his employee, how can such an employee, particularly if he be a pure and simple, have the audacity to ask for an increase of wages! Aye, if he is sufficiently miscalculated with Gompersism, will he not even, henceforth, volunteer to give his employer a share of the 22.60 per cent. which Mr. Pidgin says is Labor's share!

Surely, such a workingman whose 22.60 per cent. enables him to live in a hotel, clothed on the little-a-week plan, and fed on adulterated food diet ought to contribute some share towards his unfortunate (?) Brother Capital, who, to escape the rigors of severe weather mustneeds go South; who, to escape the fatigue of walking must import automobiles; who, to be on a social plane with the Sultan of Turkey must keep a harem, who, to keep his ill-gotten wealth wrung from the flesh of Labor must control the legislatures; who, to vie with the world's monarchs in the display of diamonds must crystallize the sweat-drops of his wage-slaves into necklaces for his wives, divorced, common-in-law, and otherwise; and all this to be done on a paltry 2.67 per cent., the manufacturer's NET profit left after deducting his business expenses! (p. 178.)

But, queries the Socialist, if Labor gets 22.60 per cent., and Capital but 20.63 per cent., WHO GETS THE 56.77 PER CENT. that Mr. Pidgin carefully dismisses out of the discussion? Mr. Pidgin says the 56.77 per cent. represents the value of the stock.

Resolved that our efforts shall not be in vain; Determined to conquer for which we contend; And to stand as a unit, our Right to defend.

Away! from our path, then, ye wage-slaves who fear,

For as workers determined, our purpose is clear;

To fight to the end that our class may be free,

And to sound the death-knell of wage-slavery.

Frederick J. Boyle.

Boston, Aug. 8, 1904.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg. Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec., S. T. and L. A., 2-6 New Roads Street, New York.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

READY THIS WEEK.

Campaign Buttons of Corrigan and Cox</

ONLY AMERICAN PARTY

JAGER SHOWS QUAKERTOWN AUDIENCE THAT IT IS THE S. L. P.
It Seeks Independence and Emancipation, So Did The Revolutionary Forefathers and The Abolitionists, For the Vast Majority of The Nation: The Working Class.

[Special Correspondence.]

Scranton, Pa., August 20.—I was unable to speak on Wednesday night, owing to my physical condition. On Thursday night, it looked as if almost everybody in Quakertown came to the meeting, which was a surprisingly large one.

At 7:45 the electric lights were turned on at the Bush House and I addressed the audience from the porch. I pointed out to them that their very presence was a sign proving how eager the people are becoming to learn the gospel of Socialism. I told them that only a few years ago the Socialist Labor Party was denounced as a foreign movement, while now it is openly admitted to be the only American party.

"The Republican party," said I, "appeals to you in the name of the star spangled banner. Ask them to unfurl that banner, and they point to a flag which they have drenched in the blood of the working people of Colorado. Is that American? The Democratic party calls upon you to cast your vote with that organization in the name of the stars and stripes. Ask them to show you their banner, and they unfurl a flag from which the blood of Mike Devine, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and the blood of the other working people of Idaho is still dripping. Is that American?"

The Socialist Labor Party, alone, is the party of the American people. It, alone, stands for the working people, the vast majority of the nation. The Socialist Labor Party, alone, stands on the true American principles. Our forefathers threw off the yoke of King George and declared themselves free and independent. Abe Lincoln freed the negro and thereby abolished chattel slavery. The Socialist Labor Party stands for the freedom and independence and the emancipation of the working class: the abolition of wage slavery. For that reason it is the only party that is based on American principles."

I spoke in Scranton on Friday night, before a large audience. Expect to speak there again to-night (Saturday). A constable was present at last night's meeting and tried to prejudice the audience against me, but with a few words the tables turned and he was denounced by those present. Will write more tomorrow.

Henry Jager.

I spoke in Reading, Monday, before an audience of 400. Sold nine pamphlets and twelve copies of the Weekly People. Distributed 200 leaflets.

Last night I spoke in Allentown before a very large audience. This was the most attentive gathering that I have had so far. Sold all the English literature I had: twenty-nine pamphlets and twelve Weekly People. Henry Jager.

Allentown, Pa., August 17.

HANDSOME PRESENTS

Received for the Affair for the Benefit of the German Party Organ.

For the affair for the benefit of the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung," the German Party Organ, which is to be held next fall (after the election), the following presents have been received to date:

Previously acknowledged, twenty-six presents; George Blickendorfer, Cleveland, O., triple silver-plated butterdish; Charles Rossbach, Gloversville, N. Y., one pair of fine kid gloves; Mrs. A. Messer, Cleveland, O., table tidy, crochet work; Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, Cleveland, O., one flower vase, one sofa pillow; Mrs. Theresa Nuhn, Cleveland, O., one cake dish, one fruit dish, one looking glass; Xaver Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., two photographs of Frederic Engels and Ferdinand Lassalle; Herm. Dersch, Cleveland, O., one cake dish, one shaving mug; Max Heyman, New York City, one dozen gas mantles; Otto Bartel, New York City, cash \$2.00; Mrs. Johanna Zimmy, Albany, N. Y., beautiful table cover, flower pattern; Charles Falk, Sheboygan, Wis., large paper basket; Mrs. Ernst Hauser, Cleveland, O., nice table cover, hand work, flower pattern; Mrs. Carl Miller, Cleveland, O., two flower vases; Mrs. J. Luetke, Cleveland, O., two fruit dishes; "That's me," Ohio, one volume Webster's Dictionary." "The Student's Encyclopedia," complete in two volumes; X. Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., Book: "Fünf Jahre meines Lebens" (Five Years of My Life), by Alfred Dreyfus.

From Hoboken, N. J.

J. Eck, one china cream pitcher, one china ash tray, one china pinholder, one china fruit dish; K. Zimmermann, one

S. L. P. AGITATION

HUNGRY FOR S. L. P. DOCTRINE.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed are five subs for Weekly People. I held good meetings in Centralia on the 11th inst., and an excellent one here last night. I will be in this vicinity for several days, and will visit Zeigler, the "Colorado of Illinois." Am billed to speak in Camp Turner—the camp of the miners fighting Joe Leiter—next Monday. Will send report at the close of my stay here.

I find the wage slaves are hungry for S. L. P. doctrine. Men who stoned Comrade Veal when here two years ago, are apologizing to me. One in particular has joined the section here.

Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party.

W. W. Cox.

Duquoin, Ill., August 13.

WORKMEN TAKE SOCIALIST TRUTHS HOME WITH THEM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I have just got back from a two weeks' tour of the northern part of the State of Indiana. In all the places that we visited we were listened to with more than the usual attention upon the part of the workingmen, who took our literature and carefully put it in their pockets, saying, "I will read this when I get home."

The Macbeth-Evans Company, the largest lamp chimney manufacturers in this country—having plants in Marion and Elmwood, Ind., Toledo, O., and Pittsburgh and Charleroi, Pa.—have refused to recognize the union—the American Flint Glass Workers and has declared in favor of the open shop.

Yours,

E. J. Dillon.

Marion, Ind., August 15.

PADUCAH OPENS FIRE ON ENEMY.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Paducah has opened fire on the enemy in good shape. Comrade Scopes poured hot shot into them last night for an hour and thirty minutes, with telling effect.

While Section Paducah is not often heard from, don't forget she is still on the firing line.

Yours for the cause,

N. F.

Paducah, Ky., August 11.

LABOR FAKIRS ON THE RUN.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Another successful S. L. P. meeting was held on Saturday evening, August 13, at the Market Square. Comrade H. D. McTier spoke for an hour and a half to nearly two hundred attentive listeners on the immaterial difference between the "Rep" and "Dem" capitalist-controlled political parties, and plainly set forth the fundamental principles of the fighting S. L. P. with a master hand. He gave opportunities repeatedly for questions and denials, but none were offered. There were some bourgeoisie and labor fakirs scattered about, but they were all on the run, their batteries silenced and guns spiked.

Thirty-five more books were sold, and two hundred leaflets, "Where Wages Come From" and "Why Strikes Are Lost," distributed. Prospects are bright for a marked increase of members to the section.

The writer will attempt to speak to the workingmen of Roanoke next Saturday, at 4:30 p. m., Market Square.

Fraternally,

E. R. Spencer.

Roanoke, Va., August 15.

PATERSON'S GOOD MEETINGS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Section Passaic County held a very successful open-air meeting last Monday evening at the corner of Main and Van Houten streets, Paterson. The speaker held the large audience in close attention for one full hour and a half. We sold eight pamphlets and distributed

the leaflet "Which Is Right?"

We will hold meetings on the same corner every Monday evening until election, weather permitting. Comrade Chas. H. Chase will speak at the same place on August 29.

J. C. B.

Paterson, N. J., August 16.

GOOD FOR SYRACUSE!

To The Daily and Weekly People: The N. Y. S. E. C. sent us 6,000 leaflets and a letter suggesting methods of distributing them. I will say that they need not fear about the distribution of leaflets in this city. The only trouble is that we cannot get enough of them. Yesterday morning another comrade and I distributed 500 "Which Is Right?" and "The Difference," folded, at the factory gates of Pierce, Butler and Pierce's foundry, 3 miles from this city.

We were at the gates from 6:30 until the whistle blew. A comrade who works in one of the factories at which we distributed leaflets in the morning, told me that, when going around the shop during working hours, he saw men here and there reading them. We here, shall pay more attention to distribution at the factory gates, early mornings, and Sunday morning distribution in the working class districts, than at other times and places, as we consider them the best.

We will have to get a couple of thousand Jewish leaflets, and some Polish ones, for which there is a demand.

We held an open air meeting about a block away from Pierce, Butler and Pierce's factory last night, and, while the crowd was not large, we consider it a good meeting. We got 1 sub to the Weekly People and sold 1 pamphlet, "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

We are holding a few meetings each week, right along now.

T. Syracuse, N. Y., August 12.

EVEN THE COLORED PREACHER REPUDIATES THEM.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Following our weekly custom we started out to hold a meeting at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, South Chicago. Arriving there we found a colored sky pilot holding forth. The sky pilot after a while closed his meeting, by taking up a collection. One of the first to put in a coin in his hat was a local bogus Socialist. Another bogus Socialist then jumps on the box and commences to talk about "the comrade who preceded me." This made the colored sky pilot ask for the box, which was granted. The colored sky pilot then repudiated the comradeship, to the great amusement of the crowd.

An officer of the police just then arrived on the scene. He asked the bogus Socialist for his permit. The answer was that he had forgotten it. The writer then showed a permit. The bogus Socialist was told to move on and we opened our meeting.

Comrade Lingensfelder then mounted the box and opened fire on the bogus Socialists, exposing the record of their so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party. When questions were called for the bogus Socialists sneaked away, not having the manhood to refute a single attack upon their "party," proving by their actions and silence the truth of every statement made by the speaker.

Two comrades distributed the Weekly People and "The Difference." Several pamphlets were sold.

On two other occasions later on we met the bogus Socialists with like results; always distributing "The Difference" and the Weekly People, containing "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism."

H. A. N.

Chicago, Ill., August 15.

STERLING SILVER WATCH FOB WITH PARTY EMBLEM.

sterling silver watch fob with party emblem, one sterling silver lady's scarf-pin, one silver man's scarf-pin; H. Schmid, one china cat, one china dog, twenty pairs cuff buttons, two china dishes; K. Toepper, one bottle fine old Brandy, one bottle fine old Sherry wine; K. Rickert, two china meat dishes, one china bonbonniere, one china olive dish; Mrs. J. Eck, elegant lady's collar, hand-work; E. Garden, five dozen fine lead pencils, one dozen penholders; J. Sweeney, one china card receiver, one china vase, one elegant perfume bottle; W. Gilpin, beautiful cup and saucer, one thimble rack.

Total up-to-date, ninety presents.

A great many more presents have been promised. Those lady members and sympathizers who intend to make some handwork for this affair as well as all members and party organizations will please take notice that all presents must be in our hands not later than September 1.

The Management,
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,
193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

LOUISVILLE, KY., OUTING.

The Socialist Labor Party will give a basket picnic Sunday, August 28, 1904, at Liberty Garden, on New Cut Road; three minutes walk south from the end of the Third Street car line. The committee in charge has made ample arrangements for refreshments and bowling, also games and swings for the women and children.

Political address by one of our local speakers at 4 p. m.

Take Fourth avenue cars marked Third street.

Fritz Jost, Cleveland, O., beautiful beer pitcher, with six glasses, imported German cut glass, with verses; Mrs. Kaspar Schuster, Cleveland, O., elegant sofa pillow; Mrs. Lima Baurle, Hartford, Conn., fine big woolen comforter, crochet work; Mrs. Clara Breuer, Hartford, Conn., elegant large bow with laces, handwork, fine silk shopping bag, hand-work; Mrs. Frank Erben, Cleveland, O., one flower vase, two fruit dishes, one cake dish, two dessert dishes; X. Bachmann, St. Louis, Mo., Book: "Sie Muesen" ("They must"), a contribution to the social question, by Hermann Kutz.

S. L. P. IN NEW FIELDS

CARROLL ADDRESSES THE INDUS-

TRIAL WORKERS OF HUDSON VALLEY.

Hunting Ground of Redman Now Job-

Hunting Ground of Wage Slave—Mills

At Glen Falls Used As Socialist Ob-

ject Lesson—Approval Expressed and

Leaflets Eagerly Sought—"A Hot Time

In the Old Town To-Night."

[Special Correspondence.]

Glens Falls, N. Y., August 15.—No doubt the comrades are looking for a word from me in regard to my work in this part of the State.

"Yours respectfully,

W. H. Carroll,

State Organizer Socialist Labor Party.

"August 13."

I look for "a hot time in the old town to-night."

While pamphlets sell slowly and few subs have been secured this side of Mechanicsville, literature given away is grabbed, and remarks at the factory gates are in our favor. To get them to do anything seems hard. The many who are hunting jobs may have something to do with it.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.

P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the
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New York postoffice, July 23, 1900.Owing to the limitations of this office,
correspondents are requested to keep a
copy of their articles, and not to expect
them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamps should be sent for return.SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888.....	2,058
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191
In 1902.....	53,763

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINA-
TIONS.

For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Private property is the creature of society, and is subject to the calls of that society whenever its necessities shall require it, even to its last farthing; its contributions, therefore, to the public exigencies are * * * the return of an obligation previously received, or the payment of a just debt.

Benjamin Franklin.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

It is folly to attempt to gild gold, or paint the lily white, therefore, nothing will be said by way of comment on Comrade De Leon's admirable report of the Lille Congress of our French brothers; it speaks most eloquently for itself. Let every one read the report with care. It anticipates the action of the International Congress at Amsterdam and shows what is to be expected therefrom. And it leaves no doubt that eventually uncompromising Socialism will assert itself and triumph.

THE CHURCH AND PROPERTY AGAIN.

Last week an absurdity was pointed out in the following resolution adopted at the Detroit Catholic Congress:

"We condemn Socialism as opposed to natural justice, since its primary object is to deprive man of the lawful possession of STAPLE AND PERMANENT PRIVATE PROPERTY, which is necessary for the welfare of the individual as well as of the family."

It was shown that this condemnation is tantamount to a condemnation of the Catholic Church itself, as history shows it to have advocated and practised, during its career, communism, feudalism and capitalism, forms of property that are widely diversified, unsteady and unpermanent, and evolved one from the other. This week it is intended to point out another absurdity. It is intended to make clear, in still other ways, that the Catholic Church supports a system guilty of the expropriation of property, that far from being the defender of staple, permanent property it is its opponent, and that, the Catholic Church to the contrary notwithstanding, Socialism is the advocate of the only just form of private property possible under the modern forms of wealth production, that is, private property in the products of one's own labor.

To-day the major portion of the population of this country is practically propertiless. A non-Socialist, Dr. Chas. Spahr, in 1896, concluded, after an elaborate investigation, that seven-eights of the families of this country hold but one-eighth of its wealth, while but one per cent of the families hold more than the remaining 99. The concentration of wealth that has been going on since tends to emphasize rather than overthrow this conclusion.

This propertiless condition of the major portion of our population is partly due to the development of industry, which has crushed out the small individual, co-partnership, company and corporate forms of property, for those of the gigantic trust forms; but mainly to the exploitation of labor. Labor creates Capital. To-day, owing to the industrial development just described, Capital is a social product, created and operated by the combined action of millions of interdependent workers. Yet Capital is owned by a few, capitalists, who, to paraphrase Karl Marx, are not capitalists because they are leaders of

industry, but leaders of industry because they are capitalists. These few capitalists appropriate the products of labor, paying to it in return a mere subsistence wage. In other words, the fruits of social effort become the property of a few, to the impoverishment and detriment of the many. It is this evolution of industry, with its unsteady, unpermanent form of property, and this expropriation of the many by the few, that the Catholic Church upholds and defends in the name of "natural justice", "lawful possession", "staple and permanent private property", etc., etc., all of which they outrage daily. This is manifestly an absurdity, even though sanctified by religion!

Capital being a social product, Socialism contends it should be socially owned. When Capital is transformed into social property it becomes the property of those who create and operate it, those to whom it rightfully belongs. With Capital in the possession of its rightful owners, Labor will be paid according to its products—minus a portion for the renewal and repair of capital. With these Labor can do as it pleases, providing they are not used to the economic enslavement of others. In other words, Socialism favors the social ownership of capital and the private ownership of earnings—the latter to be spent as the individual sees fit: in personal adornment, maintenance of wife and family, etc. Then, for the first time in history will the individual and family really have an opportunity to develop.

Socialism is the only just system of property. It is the next step in Social Evolution. After Socialism may come Communism, where ALL things will be socially owned; but Socialism, the next step in the social climb upward, is inevitable. All the modern factors tend toward it.

DAVIS AND THE MOST SACRED
RIGHT.

"The most sacred right of property is the right to possess and own one's self and the labor of one's own hands—capital itself being stored-up labor"—Acceptance speech of Henry Gassaway Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

This appeal sounds like an appeal for labor. It is, however, an appeal for capital—"stored-up labor". There is no doubt that the most sacred right to-day is "the right to possess one's self and the labor of one's own hands". But does such a right exist for modern workingmen? To-day workingmen are compelled, because of their lack of capital and the law of supply and demand, to sell their mental and physical faculties, that is, their labor power—themselves—from day to day, for a bare subsistence wage, to the capitalist class. This class takes the commodities produced by the workingmen, sells them for profit and converts the fleecing thus secured into capital—into robbed and "stored-up labor". It stands to reason that, under the circumstances, the workingmen do not "possess and own" themselves or the labor of their hands; but the capitalist class does. Hence when Davis climaxes his otherwise sound argument in favor of "capital" i. e., "stored-up labor", he is talking for the capitalist and not the working class.

Scratch a capitalist appeal for labor and you'll always find an argument in favor of capitalism.

The political managers of the old parties say that while they have accepted many offers from "spellbinders" to take the stump, there will be plenty of activity of the "gumshoe" and "still hum" variety. This means that a lot of quiet work will be done. Let the members of the Socialist Labor Party profit from these statements. Let those who are not speakers, take up the "gumshoe" and "still hum" work. They can do through the distribution of leaflets, the securing of contributions to our campaign funds, and subscribers to our party press—work that can be undertaken without any risk of exposure to the bashful or those who care not for the publicity that is the lot of the speaker. There is work enough—more than enough, in fact—for all. Pitch into it! The result will be beneficial to our Party!

Alderman Melms, Social Democrat of Milwaukee, Wis., is not going to let Alderman Kelley, Social Democrat, of Marion, Ind., or Alderman Johnson, Social Democrat, of Chicago, Ill., have the undisputed honor of voting privileges to capitalist corporations, though elected on a platform presumably opposed to such legislation. See the article "Wisconsin Agitation", elsewhere in this issue, for further information.

The Government commission has rendered "a scathing indictment" in the Slocum horror, but the offending steamship company continues business at the same old stand in the same old way. This is the capitalist farce called "justice"!

TIME-HONORED POLITICAL PRIN-
CIPLES AND MODERN CONDITIONS.

Bradstreet's of Saturday, August 13, has a peculiarly worded editorial on Judge Parker's speech of acceptance, the effect of which is to produce in the mind of the reader doubt as to the practical bearing of some of the views enunciated therein, on the problems of the times. Says Bradstreet's:

"As usual with such outgivings, it is weighted with references of time-honored political principles. Some of these are abstract or academic in character, but others are restated or elaborated in such a way as to give the impression that in the mind of the candidate they have an actual bearing upon some of the problems of the times. Of this nature is the statement that liberty as understood in this country means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, and to pursue any lawful trade or business. Similar in character, also, is the exhortation to hold to the old constitutional limitations apportioning powers among the several departments of government."

The impression produced on the reader by this phrasology is that Bradstreet's entertains no sympathy for these references to time-honored principles, as it believes those principles are not applicable to modern conditions, except in the mind of the candidate. If this impression is correct, it may be said without any reserve, that Bradstreet's is not alone in this respect. The discussions carried on by them in public print, make it evident that the capitalists of this country clearly recognize that in this age of vast consolidations of capital, unions of labor, and the infinite and varied forms of life which it produces, time-honored political principles of the character cited, are hopelessly archaic. A correspondent, writing to an ultra-capitalist evening newspaper recently, voiced this recognition in a couple of pregnant questions, as follows:

"Is not the Trust becoming an organ of class government? Is it possible for the Legislature, a quondam organ of general government, to regulate these vigorous organs of class government?"

The writer, most likely, had the great control of American politics possessed by the Standard Oil Co., in mind, when he wrote those questions. Be that as it may, they furnish ample evidence to show that time-honored political principles have no practical bearing on modern conditions, and that their restatement in elaborated ways will not insure the liberty and governmental forms for which they stand, and which present day conditions render null and void. To day, for a bare subsistence wage, to the capitalist class. This class takes the commodities produced by the workingmen, sells them for profit and converts the fleecing thus secured into capital—into robbed and "stored-up labor". It stands to reason that, under the circumstances, the workingmen do not "possess and own" themselves or the labor of their hands; but the capitalist class does. Hence when Davis climaxes his otherwise sound argument in favor of "capital" i. e., "stored-up labor", he is talking for the capitalist and not the working class.

In other words, the cowardly and crooked Federation lends its aid to an investigation, which is plainly a campaign move, conducted by an administration that has all along countenanced the illegal actions of the Colorado authorities.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor, in brief, played right into the hands of the capitalist class—a class that, in Colorado, is guilty of one of the most damnable series of acts of brigandage ever perpetrated against the working class. In so doing, it acted in accordance with the example set by its eminent national leader, Samuel Gompers, who, when the Colorado episode was at its height, could not be found by the representatives of the press, having gone into hiding. He has since come out in favor of the Western Federation of Miners, with what results to the miners, the action of his New Jersey adherents makes plain.

Nevertheless, so unmistakably plain is their cowardly and crooked course, that they are to be commended therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Board, through their representatives, use all the influence in their power to defeat politically all supporters of Senator Patrick H. McCarran and all persons intrusting him with a representative position in their councils."

The Democratic party, which has always been the friend and advocate of the laboring classes—it is these clauses which utter the historical falsification, in the interests of factional politics, of these no-politics-in-the-union labor politicians. McCarran isn't the first of his kind to appear in the high places of the Democracy. Here are a few of his predecessors:

Roswell P. Flower, Governor of New

York, who called out the militia to shoot down the switchmen of Buffalo, who were striking to enforce a ten-hour law signed by Flower.

Senator Jacob C. Cantor, then a Tammany Senatorial leader, who applauded Flower's action from his seat in the State Senate.

William F. Patterson, Governor of Pennsylvania, who sent the troops to Homestead, during the great strike there, and was re-elected later on because of his fealty to the coal and iron interests of the State.

Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, who sent the Federal troops to Chicago, to quell the American Railway Union strike in aid of the Pullman workers, in the interests of the railroads.

Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who appealed for Federal troops, and caused the erection of the bull pen at Wardner, Idaho, from which General Sherman Bell of Colorado, has drawn so much capitalist inspiration.

"Bill" Devery, Van Wyck's "best chief of police ever," who sent the police over to Brooklyn to crack the heads of trolley strikers, and earned his Tammany superior's praise therefore.

August Belmont, friend of Boss Murphy, American representative of the Rothschilds, and opponent of subway strikes.

This list might be extended to embrace more States and include more Democratic celebrities, until it resembled a roll call of the Republican party—"the enemy of labor"—but this will suffice to show that these opening clauses are worthy of their foul source.

The Democratic party is no more a "friend and advocate of the laboring classes" than is McCarran or the Republican party. It is, like them, a friend of the capitalist class.

COMMENDABLE COWARDICE AND
TREACHERY.

For unmitigated cowardice and treachery to the working class the New Jersey Federation of Labor is to be commended, they are so plainly and unmistakably in evidence in its official actions. Despite the fact that the high-handed proceedings of the Colorado authorities have been questioned and condemned even in certain capitalist circles, the following spineless and servile resolutions were presented to the Federation for adoption at the convention held in Trenton on Aug. 16:

"Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners are cruelly and most brutally treated by the Colorado authorities,

"Resolved, That we protest against such action and we urgently request the President of the United States to investigate the Colorado affair."

Were these curvish, cringing words endorsed? Was this overzealous desire to give no offense to the capitalist class concurred in? Nay; as if to make clearer the lack of courage and treachery, the resolutions were unfavorably reported.

"On the ground that in view of the fact that the Federal authorities are now on the grounds conducting an investigation of the strike conditions, such action by the federation would be ill-timed."

In other words, the cowardly and crooked Federation lends its aid to an investigation, which is plainly a campaign move, conducted by an administration that has all along countenanced the illegal actions of the Colorado authorities.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor, in brief, played right into the hands of the capitalist class—a class that, in Colorado, is guilty of one of the most damnable series of acts of brigandage ever perpetrated against the working class. In so doing, it acted in accordance with the example set by its eminent national leader, Samuel Gompers, who, when the Colorado episode was at its height, could not be found by the representatives of the press, having gone into hiding. He has since come out in favor of the Western Federation of Miners, with what results to the miners, the action of his New Jersey adherents makes plain.

Nevertheless, so unmistakably plain is their cowardly and crooked course, that they are to be commended therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Board, through

The Edinburgh "Socialist" is now entering its third year of publication as the organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain, larger in size and grander than ever. Despite this the S. D. F. of Great Britain considers the S. L. P. "dead and buried." As in the case of the S. L. P. of this country, and its counterpart the S. D. F., the S. D. P., the wish is father to the thought.

When will the South give over its negro brutalities?

Wheat is reported going skyward. More work for Carroll D. Wright to show how low prices are getting.

"UNIONS" MADE TO ORDER

"We will experience difficulty in getting enough men on such short notice, but we will get them eventually and WILL FOUND NEW UNIONS."—Lewis Hardin, Chairman Press Committee of Building Trades Employers' Association, in "Evening Sun," August 15.

The foregoing utterance by one of the representatives of "Brother Capital" is more than significant as to what is being done with "Brother Labor" on the field of what the misguided are apt to call the Labor Movement.

The motto of this gentry seems to be "If the union dangles from the belt of your rival in business, found a new one; there is always room for one more."

Meantime, while these moves and counter moves are being made, the workingmen in the building trades are standing about, waiting, like Dickens's Micawber, for something "to turn up"—something that will keep the pot boiling at home; and all the while they imagine that they are "on strike." That is really the funny (or pathetic) part of it, according to the angle of vision from which one looks at it.

And this is what the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, party used to call "the noble waging of the class struggle!" Still—even building trades workers may not be despaired of. After they have been sufficiently kicked about and made to taste the fruits of their folly, perhaps even they will evolve toward an understanding of the fact that the only union worth having is the union that takes its stand against the capitalist system that takes its stand against the capitalist system, and, in the light of a full understanding of the class struggle, and all that implies, proclaims that that capitalist system must be overthrown. There is but one such union in the land. It is the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

SELF-PUNCTURED.

Capitalist newspapers are, as a rule, carefully edited, with an eye to the defense and perpetuation of the capitalist system. For instance, who has not heard them tell, in the midst of the growing number of accidents to workingmen, of the great care taken to obviate those accidents? Who has not been repeatedly informed by them of the diminution in the number of these accidents, due to the precautions taken, etc.? Sometimes, however, these capitalist newspaper will publish statements that do damage to the corporations, shave or wear beards, and otherwise be directed en masse, as the subway men are and will be directed. When work becomes slack, they are "suspended" in the same manner: in whole rafts running up into the hundreds of thousands. Capitalism treats the workers as "herds," from mope standpoints that one.

Workingmen will continue to be hired and regarded as "herds" by capitalist, police and press until they regulate their own employment. This they can only do when they have decided to become their own employers, through the social ownership of capital: through the overthrow of capitalism and the inauguration of Socialism. Then the offensive language and the offensive facts which it reflects, will both be wiped out.

The New York "Commercial" cynically observes that

"After looking carefully into the mouths of the guns of the American warships stationed at Smyrna, the Sultan of Turkey has concluded that 'Allah' sanctions the granting of the same rights and privileges to American citizens and American institutions in his personal preserve as have been granted to citizens and institutions of other countries."

It is hard to distinguish between the Sultan and the "Commercial," which, like Napoleon, believes that God is on the side of the greatest battalions. Both recognize the omnipotent in the form of superior force.

Foreign trade for July shows a big drop, being the smallest for any month during the past seven years. This will not prove encouraging to the capitalists who recognize the necessity for increased commercial expansion.

The "Times" says another strike is bound to occur in the anthracite regions. The operators want to curtail production and boost prices, and the "labor leaders" need the dues. That looks like a combination that will make a strike inevitable.

The New Haven road says it will continue to use soft coal in Mount Vernon despite that city's protests. Another case of "the public be d---d!"

The political pot is boiling. Some of the odors arising from it are too strong for even the able-bodied defier of political stenchies.

Why are American destroyers protecting Asiatic ships docked at Standard Oil Company property?

Will Roosevelt send troops to Colorado, and count the cost in votes?

a little lunch, handed down from the days of handicraft, is no longer permissible. Germany is pressing the United States hard for the first place among the industrial nations of the world, and it must meet American competition to do so. One of the means to this end is the adoption of American methods. Hence the afternoon "beer pause", and all other pauses, destructive of profits, are relegated to the lumber room of the past. Leisurely labor gives way to intensified labor. This certainly will not please the German workingmen any more than it does the American, and a fine crop of strikes may be looked for as a result; for the Americanization of German industry will not end

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NO ONE ELSE WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

THE FIRM OF MAX HAYES AND HOWARD DENNIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In order to properly understand the meaning of above title I have first to introduce to the readers of The People Mr. Howard Dennis. This gentleman is one of those unfortunates in whose thinking apparatus some screws have become loose. Imagine a little haggard man with rugged whiskers, garbed in a worn-out long-tailed coat and trousers to match, holding in his hand as "handkerchief," some kind of a rag which looks as if Mr. Dennis had wiped all the streets of Cleveland with it, and you have a true picture of the man. Thus he stands upon the platform, waving his hands, legs, whiskers, nose, ears and coat-tails in all directions, while he makes his "speech."

Let me add, that Mr. Dennis, like many lunatics suffers from a "mania with exaltation." He thinks himself a speaker even greater than Demosthenes. If you hear one of his "speeches" you have heard them all. The same contortions and the same "arguments." Last year he was killing Tom L. Johnson and his party. This year he tries to play the part of Knight St. George killing the dragon of "Anarchie allied with political Socialism," which is his favorite phrase.

Needless to say, no one takes any stock in the disconnected idiocy of this poor fellow. But don't think that he has no audience. It is always the signal for the "funniest show on earth" when Mr. Dennis mounts the platform and every newsboy from down town, all "kids," big and little, in fact everybody who comes to the Public Square for the sole purpose of having some fun gather around the "contortionist" and stand for two solid hours to "listen". In order that the fun may not become too great Mr. Dennis has the protection of three sturdy policemen, or the "iron hand of the law," as he himself terms it. And it is this poor lunatic which Kangaroo Max Hayes, alias "Mamie," joins hands with for the purpose of disturbing S. L. P. meetings; and I can now go ahead with my little narrative.

The above described show takes place every noon on the Public Square. Section Cleveland S. L. P. holds meetings at the same place every Saturday night. These meetings are very successful, judging from the sale of pamphlets and the deep interest manifested by the audience, which is always very large. We find that the workingmen are more than ever before inclined to investigate the principles of Socialism. The most important fact, however, is that the lies of the bogus Socialists about the S. L. P. do no longer make any impression upon the workers. They have reached the point where they no longer allow themselves to be deceived by phrases, but begin to investigate and think for themselves.

The most favorite lie of the bogus Socialists, namely: the S. L. P. "is opposed and an enemy to the economic organization of the working class" has, aside from a few hopeless blockheads or fanatic pure and simple, no longer any effect. The S. L. P. is steadily gaining ground.

Do you wonder, therefore, that the bogus Socialists are flying into a rage? They know that their miserable thing of a bourgeois platform sooner or later will and must drive the honest element out of their "party"; they know that one of their privately owned papers after the other is going out of existence, thereby revealing the inner weakness and decay of the "party"; they furthermore know that no nice words, no matter how "Socialistic" they may sound, will be able to nullify the record of the short but dirty and corrupt existence of their "party" and, finally, they know that the S. L. P. is at work, unceasingly and indefatigably, to disclose the fraudulent and contemptible character of their "movement". They know all this and, therefore, it is no wonder that they rent their venom on the S. L. P. and make common cause with a poor idiot like Howard Dennis, for the purpose of disturbing S. L. P. meetings.

It was left to Max Hayes, kicked out of the S. L. P. as a renegade to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to play this dirty card. It was he who on Saturday night, August 6th, waited impatiently for Howard Dennis to leave the platform, who to the delight of the newsboys and big "kids" fought the dragon "Anarchie allied with political Socialism". Let me state right here that this was the first time that Mr. Dennis "spoke" in the evening. Up to that night he gave only "matinee shows".

Hardly had Knight St. George-Dennis jumped to the ground when Mr. Hayes

got on the platform and continued the "noble work" of poor Dennis, namely: to disturb our meeting. At least, he tried to. If he did not succeed, it was certainly not his fault. Aside from a few "devoted Kangaroos" only some of the big "kids" who are out "for fun only" stood around him. Hayes made a genuine pure and simple trades union speech, so that even a Sam Gompers, had he been present, would have enjoyed the speech immensely. Hayes told his devoted Kangaroos and the big "kids" about the beauties of pure and simplicity and how especially his own union, the Typographical Union, had "increased" wages so greatly. But this does not prevent "Mamie" to say, on other occasions, that we must have Socialism, as under capitalism wages must necessarily fall lower and lower! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

One thing Max Hayes should have learned from experience that Saturday night: that it never will do for a man to submit too much to his feeling of rage.

After speaking a short time, poor "Mamie" was completely hoarse and had to confine himself to the "answering of questions." Well, we understand completely well why Mr. Hayes is so very sore. A man must despise himself if he, for the sake of a good job, by the grace of the pure and simple, now defends the very same thing which he not too very long ago denounced as worthless and detrimental to the interests of the working class time and again has condemned and, at the bottom of his heart, still to-day condemns, namely: pure and simple trade unionism of the Gompers stripe.

But Mr. Hayes can rest assured that all rage and all soreness will be of no avail to him and his party. The progress of the sound Socialist movement in this country does not depend upon a Hayes or any other individual, but solely upon the economic and industrial development and this development will, in spite of Hayes and his ilk and their lubbers and lying attacks upon the S. L. P., drive the workingmen into the camp of the S. L. P., because this is the only party whose platform, principles and tactics are in harmony with that development.

It goes without saying that our speakers, Comrades Paul Dinger and John Kircher, were ready with their guns of undeniable proofs to fire hot shots at fakir Hayes who, at the end of the meeting, looked like the proverbial "thirty cents."

In conclusion, let me use this opportunity to impress upon all members of Section Cleveland the necessity of a regular and prompt attendance at the Saturday night meetings. As far as possible every comrade should be present at every meeting. Another thing, we need almost 10,000 signatures to secure for our candidates a place upon the official ballot. Comrades, having lists in hand, should push this work to the best of their ability and report as soon as possible to the organizer, Comrade Goerke, as to the number of signatures already gathered.

Labor Day is approaching and on this day every comrade should turn out with his lists as this day affords the best opportunity to get signatures. So, Comrades, roll up your sleeves and to work!

Fritz Jacobi.
Cleveland, O., August 12.

PLAGIARIZING, AS USUAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In looking over the correspondence column of the Baltimore "Sun" of Aug. 13, my attention was attracted by the correspondence headed "Socialism As A Remedy." I thought it very familiar. Looking at the name at the bottom I saw that it was Charles A. Cesky, a local bogus Socialist. Still this did not satisfy me. The article could not be Cesky's.

Having a Weekly People of Aug. 6 handy I compared Cesky's correspondence with the article, "Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Which Is Right?" and I found it to be the same, almost word for word. On Sunday, at our meeting, 3 other members and myself made another comparison, and at its conclusion, we were convinced that Cesky's correspondence was stolen from the Weekly People. Cesky is a reader of the Weekly People.

I was talking to a leading bogus Socialist, who is a letter carrier, and was a delegate to their late Chicago convention, to-day. He said "Why, that is nothing. Chas. A. Cesky will do that every time he gets a chance."

Section Baltimore, Socialist Labor Party, instructed me to send this information, not that the plagiarism can be stopped, but that it may be exposed as it deserves to be. R. W. Stevens, Organizer, Section Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., August 15.

"FANATICISM!"—WHAT IT AMOUNTS TO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A workingman who claims to be a Socialist was heard to say to a member of the Socialist Labor Party recently: "I admire your enthusiasm for your Party, but deplore your fanaticism against all others who are not members of your Party." This is one of the oft-repeated statements which lack the basis of fact. A point in view neatly makes this clear.

At present there is a discussion going on in the columns of the Socialist Labor Party press as to whether or not it is practical to draw the line still sharper against the pure and simple trades unions by excluding from membership in the Socialist Labor Party members who consent to do duty in their respective trades union as shop stewards, pickets, etc. Every reader of the S. L. P. press is at liberty to give his or her view pro and con as they feel about the matter. All having been heard who desire to be heard the vote closes and if, in the wisdom of the majority of the members of the S. L. P., the matter becomes law, then it stands to reason the law will have to be enforced by those who have been entrusted with the enforcement, and if those officials, in honor bound to carry out the will of the Party, proceed to expel members who are affected by the law, can they be charged with bossism, narrowness, fanaticism, etc? What nonsense!

A Party such as the S. L. P., if it is to succeed in its mission, must have honor, it must have the courage to carry out the principles, tactics and laws of the organization. If it lacks in these qualities it is unfit to carry out its work and it will fail. The work is too serious to be trifled with and too important to be handled gingerly. The laws of the S. L. P. are well considered before they are adopted, but when they go into effect they are carried out, and that does not suit everybody, especially the fakirs and crooks. Mence the cry of "fanaticism!"

M. R.
Holyoke, Mass., August 15.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Anent the resolution passed by the recent S. L. P. national convention, defining officership in a pure and simple trades union, I regard the measure as unwise, untimely and unfortunate, and hope it will meet with defeat at the hands of the membership when referred to them for vote. I cannot enumerate my reasons for declaring my opposition to the resolution, in the brief space allotted and will simply say that they are similar to those already given by several comrades whose communications have appeared in the columns of The People. I will only add the opinion that if the resolution be adopted by the referendum, a further shrinkage of our membership is likely, and a barrier is placed in our way in securing new members. On the other hand, if we vote down the proposition, we furnish our enemy, the labor fakir, with the opportunity he has been long waiting for, of taxing the S. L. P. with cowardice. But, humiliating as this will be, worse by far would be a check of the party's growth.

Alex. McCulloch.
Manchester, Va., August 15.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I agree with Comrade Campbell that the duty of the hour is to build up the Alliance, plus the party. If comrades, in order to live, are compelled to join a pure and simple union, and do picket duty, etc., and are aggressive, earnest men, we know, as in the case of Corrigan, how they can be made scapegoats of and thereby lose their bread and butter, and as the party cannot take care of its wounded to-day, then I believe it criminal for us to drive loyal comrades into the jaws of the labor fakirs.

Patrick Twomey,
New York City, August 15.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sure that it will not be necessary to call the attention of the comrades to the fact that the pure and simple unions are based upon the idea of "mutual interests" between the employer and employee, whereas the S. L. P. stands squarely upon the class struggle; therefore, to my mind I cannot conceive how a Socialist can hold office in a pure and simple union without making a compromise, and deserting the very principles of Socialism.

Knowing as we do that the pure and simple union is one of the factors which stands in the way of the Socialist movement, we must do our duty, even if we were to be swept out of existence.

Jeremiah Devine.
Eric, Pa., August 15.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Discussing officership in pure and simple unions with party members, I find that those who do not belong, and do not have to belong to a union, favor the

proposed interpretation. Men who must belong, believe it too sweeping, debarring either from the party or the union. If from the union—from a chance to make a living. Some must perform certain duties or be fined. Splendid for the fakirs! One said he couldn't manfully refuse picket duty. He would be branded as a coward and that would taint the party. Fine chances these for the fakirs to force the hands of our comrades who may have been pounding them.

Contributors to the discussion should say whether or not they have to belong to a union. I don't have to belong, but I refuse to indulge in mock heroics while conditions force other party men into the unions. To be logical we should prohibit our members from belonging to the unions, 'tis that and payment of dues that gives strength, and not the petty stewardship and sick committee duties. At a crisis I would say: Get out altogether! but as it is—we are beating the air over trivialities.

John Hossack.
Jersey City, August 12.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I favor the interpretation of officership in pure and simple unions of the last national convention. I cannot see where it will make trouble for our members holding union cards. When I joined the Brotherhood of Carpenter's and Joiners, the president of the local union said to me, when I took the oath of obligation:

"In this Brotherhood you are required to take an obligation we've all taken, and I assure you that it will in no way conflict with your religious belief or POLITICAL OPINION. Under these conditions are you willing to take the obligation?" I was.

I will fight them on that ground and I will win at that!

Peter Jacobson.
Yonkers, August 10.

THE PRESENT QUESTIONS THE PAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The G. A. R. encampment in Boston this year is now gone into history. As is usual in all great public demonstrations of the kind, the great "mass of the people" are relegated to the rear, while the political shysters and their numerous henchmen are thrown into the foreground, and, incidentally, furnished with "grand stand" reviewing seats, and all that appertains to the social and political pandemonium by which we are surrounded.

There is one remarkable feature about celebrations of national importance given under the reign of capitalism. It is that it always relates to the past, not a voice is raised, not a sound is heard, from the many survivors of the late civil war in regard to the future of the unfortunate white and black wage slaves, who have become industrial brothers as the result of that war. Yet, we Socialists, who are ever ready to recognize the evolution of men and events, may say to these grizzly, sunburnt veterans who paraded our streets here in Boston to-day: "All honor to you for the noble way in which you fought, consciously or unconsciously, in elevating your African brother to the dignity of political freedom; but if, as is now the case, enthroned capitalism seeks to deny by insidious legislation the privilege of political freedom to the white and black wage slaves of these United States, what are you going to do about it?"

Next November, will it be a case of arrested development with you as a body? Will your "Post Commanders," and all the other political shysters in your ranks, lead you as voting cattle, to again make a living lie of the childish voices that greeted you in your march as you passed the living flag composed of thousands of school children who are as yet fortunate that their wage slave fathers have not yet been deported or exiled for demanding the right to obtain even passable conditions of life in this Land of the Free and Home of the Brave?

"Colorado is not Boston, but it is in the United States, and your Rooseveltian and Parkerized political leaders dare not disobey their capitalist masters when they are ordered to remain silent, while the living lie is hurled in the face of your living flag, and that flag of union and strength is perverted and used as a shield to the most refined tyranny that has ever beset even the most despotic government.

"What will the rank and file of the G. A. R. do about it this coming November? Will they bolster up the living lie through the irresponsible, innocent voices of the children, or will they protest in an honest, manly fashion, by voting with us of the Socialist Labor Party next November for industrial and political freedom?"

Erin.
Boston, Mass., August 16.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Discussing officership in pure and simple unions with party members, I find that those who do not belong, and do not have to belong to a union, favor the

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

For the week ending Saturday, August 20, two hundred and forty-nine subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. The States of New York, California, Illinois and Connecticut sent in a good portion of these. They have been doing fairly good work for some time. There are other States, such as Massachusetts, Colorado and Washington that are doing very little in this direction. The comrades in every State must push the circulation of the Weekly People. We should be able to report double the number of subscriptions that were secured this week. It isn't difficult to get readers. Let's all be up and doing.

Comrade Rutherford, who is sending in subs. right along from Holyoke, Mass., orders another five dollars' worth of sub. cards.

Comrade Goodwin sends in twenty subs. from Sacramento, Calif., almost all yearly.

Section Minneapolis sends in eleven and orders five dollars' worth of sub. cards.

Others sending in five or more are: Section St. Louis, Mo., 12; H. A. Santee, New York city, 12; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 10; F. Fellerman, Hartford, Conn., 8; J. Lutkenhaus, New York city, 8; W. W. Cox, Centralia, Ill., 6; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 6; Solomon, New York, 5; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, Ohio, 5; Newton Fulks, Paducah, Ky., 5.

We wish to state again that prepaid subscription cards are sold for cash only. No cards will be sent out on credit.

The article "The Irreversible Class Conflict in Colorado" will not be published in one, but in several issues. Keep this in mind when sending in orders. The first installment will soon be published. It will consist of the preface, and will be complete in itself.

The Weekly People of September 3 will contain a special article on "The Evolution of the Glass Chimney Industry," by E. J. Dillon, S. L. P. candidate for Governor of Indiana. The issue following will contain a special article on "Carpentering and Joining," by H. J. Schade of Pittsburgh, Pa. Bundle orders for these special articles will be received at the usual rates. Must be in this office on the Tuesday preceding date of publication.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

No doubt, our Sections are busy getting rid of the literature bought during recent weeks. Last week shows a decline over the two proceeding weeks. As the supply of literature now out runs low, we look for more good sales.

This week the principal sales have been as follows:

Section Superior, Wis., 2,000 leaflets; Section Minneapolis, 2,000; Section Grand Junction, Colo., 3,000; H. Jager, Organizer, Penn., 1,000; Kings County, N. Y., 4,500; Difference; Section Monroe County, N. Y., 10,000, assorted; Bridgeport, 1,000; Section Springfield, Mass., 1,000; 16th Assembly District, N. Y., 5,000, including

"Burning Question" and "Which is Right?"

Section Superior ordered 2 "Value, Price and Profit" and 10 "What Means This Strike?"; 35th A. D., N. Y., 20 "Burning Question", and 20 "What Means This Strike?"; Minneapolis, 132, assorted; Wm. H. Carroll, Organizer of New York, 144 pamphlets, assorted; Progressive Socialist Club, N. Y., 112, assorted; Section Grand Junction, \$2.25, assorted; 34th Assembly District, New York, 50 "Burning Question of Trade Unionism" and 50 "What Means This Strike?"; 6th and 10th A. D., N. Y., "Strike", 20 English and 10 German; Cleveland, 50 "Strike", 25 "Reform and Revolution", and 25 "Socialism"; Mrs. B. Touroff, 36, assorted; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., 200, assorted; B. H. Williams, Basin, Mont., 9 assorted; A. Hedin, Bridgeport, 75 assorted; Section Detroit 62, assorted; T. P. Lehan, San Diego, Cal., \$1, assorted; Milwaukee, \$1.50, assorted; E. Clafflin, Perkinsville, Vt., \$1; Winona, Minn., 100, assorted; Henry Jager, 85, assorted; J. B. Ferguson, Tuolumne, Cal., \$2.70; and Chicago, \$8.85 worth.

Minneapolis, 1 Student's Marx, 2 Ideal City; John Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash.; 1 Woman Under Socialism; 1 Party Press; Mrs. B. Touroff, Brooklyn, 4 Pilgrim's Shell; Goldstein, New York, 4 Pilgrim's Shell; 2 Silver Cross; Pittsburgh, Pa., 1 Woman Under Socialism; Chas. Martin, Tacoma, Wash., 1 Student's Marx; Section Richmond, 1 Woman Under Socialism.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Rude street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Rude street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting.—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the sinews of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial, ay, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bulleting and thumb-stringing the working class a la Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission a la Bulfalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagogery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Hearstism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P., must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fail to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep, and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

The State secretary reports having received papers from delegate to national convention.

On motion it was decided to go into discussion of route for Jager's tour, and the following was mapped out:—Reading, August 13-14; Easton, August 15; Quakertown, August 16; Allentown, August 17-18; Scranton, August 19-20-21; Wilkes-Barre, August 22-23; Pottsville, August 24-25; Harrisburg, 26-27; Altoona, August 28-29; Patton, August 30-31; Allegheny County, September 1-2-3-4; Erie, September 5-6-7; Philadelphia, September 9-10. It was decided to start Comrade Jager from Philadelphia with forty copies of the Weekly People and 1,000 leaflets; also to have 100 copies of the Weekly People sent to Easton for organization to call for, and again have 1,000 leaflets sent to Allentown. The comrades in other places where Jager visits are to supply themselves in advance with papers and leaflets.

The State secretary was instructed to arrange for tour as laid down. He requested that a sub-committee be elected to do that work; decided adversely. The State secretary was also instructed to bring the documents of national delegate before the State Committee at next meeting, and a vote of censure was pressed for neglect to do so at this meeting.

The receipts were \$14.30; expenses, \$3.41.

Edmund Seidel, Recording Secretary.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

A regular meeting of Section Philadelphia was held on August 7. Comrade Erwin, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Bills:—\$2.35 to New York Labor News Company, ordered paid; \$3.00 hall rent, ordered paid.

Correspondence:—From Comrade Saford, desiring to deposit card and pay arrears in and to Section Providence, granted. From Daily People, requesting subs for Labor Library, organizer was ordered to attend to same. From the New York Labor News Company, asking for cash accompaniment with orders;

Communications: From Section Vancouver, vote for London as seat of convention, acknowledging receipt of special assessment stamps and credentials of Mc-

Donald, delegate to International Congress; announcing expulsion of C. Hamburg, for failure to appear to answer charges, and sending copy of letter to Mr. Nige, returning his application for membership, showing him to have joined the "Socialist" party, and requesting that same be sent to The People for publication. Received and request granted. From Section Toronto, regarding Organization in Hamilton. Received. From Hamilton, applying for charter. Charter granted. From Toronto, sending money order, acknowledging receipt of special assessment stamps, announcing election of committee to look after delegates to convention and inquiring whether to secure hall for latter. Received and Section Toronto instructed to procure such hall.

The N. E. C. finds Toronto elected as seat of National Convention. Convention will be called to order at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, September 3rd, 1904. The National Secretary was ordered to draw on treasurer for postage, and the rental of meeting place was fixed at 50 cents a mcnth, to be paid monthly.

W. D. Forbes, Recording Sec'y.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged..... \$67.00
Sam Schwarzman, New York.. 1.00
J. S. Tidball, Columbus, O.... 1.00
J. Raymond, Snoqualmie, Wash... 1.00
Anton Hoelzer, Jenny Lind, Ark... 2.30
G. A., New York..... 1.00
A. C. Fisher, New Haven, Conn... 50
Chas. Singer, Pittsburg, Pa.... 1.00
Section Richmond Co., N. Y., 1/3
on account of lists..... 2.50
New York County Committee,
1/3 on account of list 279..... 3.58
George Luck, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
on account of list 538..... 1.00
G. S. Hoffecker, Santa Monica,
Cal..... 50
A. Brennecke, Salinas, Cal..... 1.00
Geo. Anderson, Salinas, Cal..... 1.00
Total..... \$34.38

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA S. E. C.

A regular meeting was held at Philadelphia on August 11. Comrade Erwin chairman. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications:—From Daily People Press Security League, blanks for pledges, ordered distributed. From H. Kuhn, that Jager would start tour August 13 in Philadelphia. From reading, campaign funds, dues and report on signatures. From Comrade Rager, Bradock, asking for names of sympathizers in Johnstown, Altoona and Patton; secretary furnished same. From Altoona, dues, donation, and report little can be done for nomination papers. From Scranton, progress on signatures good. From Allentown, \$10 for Campaign Fund. From North Wales, as to Jager's meeting for Quakertown. From Shelby, on same matter.

The State secretary reports having received papers from delegate to national convention.

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Literature agent ordered to comply. From State Committee, desiring funds for Jager's tour; also campaign subscription lists, the monies collected thereon to be divided into three equal parts to go respectively to national, State and local purposes; these were turned over to Campaign Committee.

Weekly People agent reports receiving bundle of sixty papers weekly, and debt to New York Labor News Company has been reduced from \$11 to about \$5. Campaign Committee reports successful open air meetings, and since banner has been run up inquiries being made as to difference between the "Socialist" and Socialist Labor Party; also reports success with nomination papers, three being filled to date, nine more part filled, and requiring more papers; also recommends the comrades to organize into a body and take in ball games in open lots where many workingmen gather, and then collect signatures. Recommendation adopted.

The following officers were elected for ensuing term:—Organizer, James Ray; recording secretary, James Erwin; financial secretary, A. Mulien; Weekly People agent, Charles Durner. The former standing committees were continued in office.

The organizer was instructed to call section meetings by postal card and also insert notice in Weekly People. The State secretary was requested to supply more nomination papers. Ordering of leaflets was left to the literature agent. On motion the proceedings of this meeting were ordered published in the Weekly People.

The receipts were \$9.37; expenses, \$9.15.

Secretary.

CONNECTICUT S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., August 14, with F. Fellerman in the chair.

Roll call showed delegates from New Britain and Kensington absent.

Minutes of previous two meetings were approved as read.

The delegates from Hartford and Rockville presented new credentials, which were found correct, and the delegates obligated and seated.

The following new officers were elected: A. Gierginsky, secretary; F. Fellerman, treasurer; E. Sherman, recording secretary.

Correspondence:—From National Secretary Henry Kuhn in regard to obtaining speakers, sending dues stamps and receipts for same and remittance for International Congress stamps. From Rockville about date for open-air meetings, forwarding \$5 for a block of pre-paid subscription blanks and \$4 for canvassers fund.

From Bridgeport, sending \$6 for dues stamps, reporting successful Jager meetings, and requesting to get H. Jager for them for one week in October.

From Adam Marx, sending 50 cents for canvassers fund, sending clipping from local paper, and other matter.

From M. J. Bomstead, stating that sickness at home has prevented him from doing much in the canvassing line, reporting work done, subs secured, etc.

From H. Jager, incomplete report of work done in the State and promising a detailed report later.

From Labor News Co., replying to inquiries about literature sent to M. J. Bomstead, and forwarding bill for same.

From Section Hartford, sending financial report and \$6.50 for canvassers fund.

Moosup sends \$11 for canvassers fund. Correspondence, on motion, received and referred to new business.

Treasurer's report received as follows: On hand, July 1, \$190.67; income for July, \$61.71; total, \$252.38. Expenses for July, \$22.61. On hand August 1, \$229.77.

New business:—The following instructions were given to the secretary:

To communicate with H. Jager about touring the State, and H. Kuhn about procuring speaker for October. To send out call to sections to make nomination for Senator and Judge of Probate in their respective districts to complete State ticket and have them inform this committee about the number of ballots wanted by them, also if they desire representative tickets printed for them, and to state number wanted and forward proper names for same.

F. Fellerman and A. Gierginsky were elected a committee to draw up an appeal to the voters of the State, to be used as a leaflet.

This committee will meet during the campaign the 2d and 4th Sundays. Section New Britain is called upon to take notice of the above and have delegate present at next meeting.

Sections not having settled for International Congress stamps are requested to do so at once.

Bills of Labor News Co. and M. J. Bomstead were ordered paid.

Send all communications to A. Gierginsky, 136 Governor street, Hartford, Conn. Adjourned.

E. Sherman, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

Meeting held August 14 at 143 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. Comrade Berdan, chairman.

The reports and communications show that the organization is being roused to its old time activity.

That there is a constitutional right of free speech, seems not yet to have come to the knowledge of New Jersey officials, or perhaps they think it "cuts no ice," when it comes to that privilege being exercised by workingmen.

At New Brunswick a fine meeting was held recently and some of the "good" citizens there say we shan't hold another. Since the meeting spoken of, six men there have joined the party, and we are going to send Comrade Herrschafft, our candidate for governor, to speak there, and see what the "good" citizens will do about it.

At Passaic the police stopped a meeting last Saturday by placing Comrade Klawanski, the speaker, under arrest. The police wanted the meeting held at an out-of-the-way place they selected, where an audience could not be gathered. The Kangaroo, or as it calls itself in this State, the "Socialist" party, go any old place the police tell them, even up a dark alley, seeming content so long as they are permitted to talk to them selves.

In Newark the police have changed their tactics, no officers being sent to recent meetings. Unusual hostility has been shown by the crowds, but it is the hoodlum element that makes the trouble. The police have been telephoned to, asking that officers be sent to preserve order. Men are promised but fail to show up. The working class element in the crowd helps us to keep things in shape.

In Rahway, recently, while S. T. & L. A. comrades were getting ready to hold a meeting at Main and Cherry streets, his honor, the mayor, came up and asked, "What's this to be, a meeting?" He was told yes. "Well you can't hold it here." He was asked if he proposed to override the right of free speech. "No, not that, but you blocked up this thoroughfare once before and we can't allow that." The police chief came along and said he had a better place opposite the depot. Quite a crowd had assembled by this time and the speaker thought he could increase it by going to the depot escorted by the mayor and the chief. The speaker announced the change of place and invited the crowd to go along. Of course they went and gathered many more on the way. When the meeting got well started at the new place a Pennsylvania Railroad engine was pulled up opposite the speaker and began blowing off steam and kept it up to the discomfiture of the audience. These tricks of the ruling powers did not impress the citizens at all favorably, and the speaker rubbed it in, that they were so treated because as workingmen they had so long submitted to exploitation and indignities that it was not expected they would resent anything.

In Hudson County we keep the Kangaroos hunting their holes by spreading that disinfectant called "The Difference." Last Saturday night some of them were about to hold a meeting, but spying two S. T. & L. A. men in the crowd they held back so long that the few people who had gathered got tired and wandered away.

All the sections, with one exception, report good active work being done. Three new members have joined Section Hoboken, and two more Newark comrades have joined the Press Security League. Organizations are requested to push the subscription lists and turn in some money on them to the S. E. C. We have lots of work to do and no funds. A man must be sent out in unorganized counties. Readers of The People, who are not members of the party, and desiring to help in the work, may send contributions to the undersigned.

John Hossack, Secretary,

36 Pearsall Avenue,

Jersey City.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE.

Los Angeles, Cal., July, 1904. Report of California State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, for six months ending June 30, 1904.

During the past six months a considerable amount of agitation work has been done in this State, thousands of leaflets have been distributed and our list of subscribers to the Weekly People has been greatly increased. A canvasser for the party press has been on the road most of the time and our agitation has been carried into localities, where little or no work has been done for our party previously. The result is an increase in our membership, an increased demand for our literature and more activity all around.

As will be remembered Chas. Pierson began to tour this State on January 1, as canvasser and organizer, and continued for about seven weeks or up to February 20, when while in San Francisco, he was discharged, and expelled from the party for conduct unbecoming a mem-

ber and insubordination. On March 21, Comrade R. C. Goodwin was engaged to canvass for the party press, sell literature and distribute leaflets. From that time up to the present date, Comrade Goodwin has been on the road almost continually and has done splendid work for the party. You have been kept informed on the work done each month and will undoubtedly understand the stimulus it has given to the movement, and realize the necessity for continuing the work.

Section San Francisco, which was organized at the beginning of the year with eleven members, reported on July 1 a membership in good standing of seventeen. The young section has had every thing to contend with and enormous obstacles to fight against and overcome, but in spite of all that has been done by our enemies to kill it, the section has steadily gained ground and is to-day in a splendid, healthy condition, composed of active and determined men.

Section Los Angeles County is holding at the beginning of the year with twelve members, reported on July 1 a membership in good standing of seventeen. The facts in this case are that a coach load of Field's detectives from Chicago, about twenty-five, were switched into the Zeigler switch about 9 o'clock. The writer was an eye witness, having just closed a meeting to which not only all the miners but all other citizens had attended, mostly in their shirt sleeves, it